





By Cash at Agra Bank .....	1,757.75
Less Cash due Secretary .....	95.35
1,662.40	
Sundry debtors .....	705.80
Cash at agencies .....	301.92
Property account, cost of Property as per balance on 31st December, 1886 .....	140,698.96
Plant, balance on 31st December, 1886 .....	6,000.00
Less proceeds of sundry Plant sold .....	4,088.00
Written off loss on sales made and for depreciation .....	1,712.00
5,800.00	
200.00	
Balance on 31st Dec., 1886, 450.00	
Less proceeds of sundries sold .....	117.11
Written off loss on sales made and for depreciation .....	232.89
350.00	
100.00	
Balance of Working account to 31st December, 1886 .....	28,504.14
Balance of Working account as below .....	10,475.42
38,979.76	
182,655.94	

WORKING ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.	Tls.
To Interest Account .....	57.77
Balance .....	10,475.42
Tls. 10,533.19	

By General Charges account:-	Tls.
Shanghai Office and Pen Agency expenses .....	1,402.01
Exchange account .....	39.47
Salaries account .....	4,578.71
Directors and Auditor's fees, less transfer fees collected .....	1,447.67
Works account - Selama .....	1,020.44
Losses on sales of sundry Plant and Furniture, and written off value of remaining Plant and Furniture .....	1,044.39
Tls. 10,533.19	

E. & O. E.  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1888.  
CHAS. J. DUNGRON,  
Secretary.  
W. V. DRUMMOND,  
Chairman.  
Audited and found correct,  
G. R. WINGROVE,  
Auditor.  
—N. C. Daily News.

### SHIPPING DISASTER IN JAPANESE WATERS.

The *Hogo News* of the 21st March has the following account of a lamentable shipping disaster which very recently occurred in the Inland Sea:-

"The fearful calamity that occurred a few years since when a great number of persons lost their lives by the burning of one of the small Inland Sea steamers, is recalled by a somewhat similar accident that took place on the afternoon of the 18th instant. It appears that the *Hyakkan Maru*, a small steamer belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has for some time past been running between Osaka and different ports of the Inland Sea. About 6 o'clock p.m. on the 18th instant the vessel arrived at Takamatsu, and there a slight defect noticed in the boiler was made good, as well as the available means permitted. Next morning the *Hyakkan Maru* continued her voyage to Hiogo, having then on board 68 passengers and a crew of 26 men—including officers. When about 12 miles to the south-east of Shodoshima, the defect in the boiler again caused trouble, and the coal stowed in the immediate vicinity caught fire. Prompt measures appear to have been taken by the captain and crew to extinguish the flames, and in this they at first thought themselves successful; but unfortunately there was a quantity of coal-put among the cargo. This most inflammable and dangerous substance caught fire, and in a few moments the little steamer was a sheet of flame. The wrecked passengers and crew now saw no prospect before them but death by fire or water—for of course there were no usual boats—unless two other vessels that were noticed coming along at a distance could arrive in time to the rescue. As regards the majority the hope for assistance was effectual, but four of the women passengers died of exhaustion afterwards, while 3 other passengers were burned to death, and 9 more—who have no doubt been drowned—are missing. Mr. Uno, Chief Judge of the Nobokawa Court, is among those presumably drowned, and there are 11 persons now in hospital out of 18 injured on this lamentable occasion.

Perhaps the most distressing feature of this sad affair was the fate of a young woman, 19 years of age, who with her newly born babe and aged parents was going to join her husband in Kyoto. She perished from exhaustion after being dragged out of the water, but the old people and infant survive. It is mentioned in the local vernacular paper that the master and crew are under arrest pending a thorough inquiry into the causes that led to this calamity, and it must be apparent that passengers by these and all other vessels will be subject to similar disasters until owners are compelled to provide proper life-saving appliances either in the form of boats or rafts."

### THE EMPEROR IN THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

On the 5th day of the 1st month (10th Feb.) the Emperor of China went in person to the Temple of Heaven at Peking to pray for the harvest this year, with the usual ceremonies. The day before, His Majesty passed in the Hall of Abstinence in prayer, fasting and meditation.

On the 10th February, at the fifth drum (the fifth watch, before daylight) the Tai Chi'ang Sze, (a high bureau entrusted with the arrangement of such ceremonials) placed a yellow table (the Imperial colour) in the Hall of Great Harmony, the Tai-huo Tien; south of the Emperor's seat was placed an incense burner shaped like a small pavilion, and in another similar erection, east of the left-hand pillars, stood a scroll on which a sentence of prayer was painted in the choicest calligraphy. To the west of the right-hand pillars of the building, stood yet another pavilion to contain the mounted scrolls of silk which were painted with similar inscriptions. The Tsan Li Lang and the Tuh Chee Kwan, (whom we might call "the Masters of Rites" and "the Readers of Prayers") stood respectively waiting outside the gate of the Hall of Great Harmony, holding in front of them the "silk scrolls" in baskets and the incense in bronze

The Chief of the Tai Chi'ang, the ceremonial bureau of the court, mentioned by Mr. Mayers the Court of Sacrificial Worship, accompanied by other officers of the bureau, were waiting inside the Hall, and when the time arrived he proceeded with the Imperial Astronomer to the Gate of Pure Heaven (a palace gate called the Kien T'ing Mun), to announce to the Emperor that it was two quarters of the Hour of the Mare (i.e. 6.30 a.m.), and His Majesty issued from the above named gate riding in a sedan chair, passed through the back left gate and thus to the Hall of Great Harmony, where his sedan chair was deposited at the northern steps, and he entered the building and stood in front of the Left Pillars, facing the west.

Four officials of the Han Lin Yuan, (or Imperial Academy of Literature) were standing outside the right hand door of the building, facing east. The Readers of Prayers now issued from the Inner Cabinet holding in front of them, respectfully elevated, prayers written on scrolls of paper, and entered the middle gate of the Hall of Great Harmony, when the silk scrolls and incense were borne after them into the Hall. In front of them were borne a pair of incense-burners. The Masters of Rites, ten in number, conducted them, preceding them, and mounted the central steps as far as to the Vermilion Pails. The Readers of Prayers then bore the prayer scrolls, and the bearers of silk scrolls and incense, having entered the central gate of the Hall, reverently laid down their burdens one by one on the Yellow Table, and retired after three kowtows (knocking heads on ground, prostrations).

The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice (Tai Chi'ang) opened a prayer scroll, and the Masters of Rites spread a cushion on the ground. The Emperor advanced in front of the Yellow Table, and reverently inspected the objects lying on it, after which he performed the genuflection called "once kneel and thrice kowtow," and then took up his position again, standing as before.

The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice, rolled up the prayer scroll again, and the cushion on which the Emperor had just knelt was removed.

The Readers of Prayers now advanced to the Yellow Table, and made three kowtows. They respectfully take from the table and bear it to the prayer scrolls, the silk scrolls, and the incense, which they deposit one by one, in the graceful pavilion-like stands meant to receive them. With three more kowtows, they retire. The mandarin in charge of the incense now carries a box full of incense to the incense-stand, places it gently there, and withdraws.

The bearers of the prayer scrolls then leave the edifice by the central door, the stand containing the incense precedes them, and that which contains the silk scrolls follows behind. The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice kneeling, informs the Emperor that this part of the solemn rite is over.

His Majesty mounts his sedan chair again and returns to the Palace. The clock strikes 9 a.m., and the Emperor in dragon robe, and cap of ermine surmounted by a knob of crimson velvet, issues from the Palace Gate called the Pure Heaven Gate, seated in a "summer chair" borne by eight men. Passing successively through the back-left gate, the centre-left gate, and the gate of Great Harmony, he arrives at the Mid-day Gate, where he descends from his sedan chair and ascends his great jade palanquin, borne on the shoulders of thirty-two men. As he mounts the equerries in waiting hold a vermilion ladder, or flight of steps leading up to the palanquin, to assist him in getting in. All the bearers are dressed in outer robes of red silk, and inner robes of ash-coloured linen. On their feet were fast-walking boots of the same grey material, with thin soles, the upper part round, the ankles being of black fur. They wore caps of leopard skins, dappled as if with coins of gold, with red velvet plumes, kept in position by gold filigree plates from which floated yellow feathers down their backs. The palanquin is eight feet high, and weighs 3,000 catty, (about 1 ton, 10 cwt.) but the bearers walk swift under its weight like lightning flashes, or like the shooting stars as they rush across the sky, and at every step of one mu and thence, they were relieved by a fresh set of thirty-two men.

When the Emperor ascended the great jade palanquin, the sedan with its eight bearers, still followed him. Beside the palanquin walked two of the Chief Equerries, to support it. Ahead of this stately procession rolled the five gigantic cars ordinarily drawn by elephants, which animals were this year absent from the file by the permission of the Emperor, to whom the danger of their suddenly getting ungovernable, was pointed out.

Looking now behind the Imperial palanquin, we see marching ten men armed with spears hung with leopard tails, ten men with swords, and a dozen men carrying bows and arrows, all representatives of the Tartar corps of the *paishang* body-guard.

Just behind come walking about a hundred of the highest Manchu nobility, Princes, bel-lahs (emirs) bel-tzes (sons of bel-lahs), dukes, marquises, and earls, assistant Chamberlains (who command in turn the Palace-guard), General Officers of the brigade of Imperial Guards, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Prince of the Imperial Blood who, as President of the Clan Court, preserves the Genealogical Record, or Family Roll of the Tai Tsung Dynasty, all armed either with bows and arrows or with large swords. As soon as this noble company arrive outside of the Middle Gate, they all mount their chargers, until then, having been obliged to walk on foot.

Prayers for the Year and repaired by the Hall of Abstinence to the Immeasurable Chamber, to pass a season in holy contemplation.

(The guards, inside and outside the Temple are here described. The duty of patrolling the Temple of Heaven, etc., devolves upon the Princes of the Blood on these occasions.)

The Emperor, in the Immeasurable Chamber of his Hall of Abstinence, at 4 o'clock in the morning commanded supper, which was duly served by the gentlemen in waiting, and then the bronze statue bearing on its head the inscription "Abstinence," was set up fronting His Majesty as he sat. The K'eh-kin Prince, (one of those descended from grandsons of Tai Tsu and Tai Tsung, Chiefs of the Manchu dynasty before their conquest of China), accompanied by the Emperor's aide-de-camp, the Chief of the Eunuchs, and other officers kept patrol outside the apartment.

The Chief of the Court of Sacrifice, already mentioned, had arranged a prayer mat on the ground outside the Chambers of Prayers for the Year, and had set up the Tablet of Shang Ti (the Supreme God) in the interior of the Chamber, facing south, with on its right and left, the Tablets of the Emperor's Ancestors facing east and west respectively. A great curtain had been hung up outside the door of the Chamber.

The Emperor in his sacrificial vestments embroidered with the golden dragon, a Court *barrette* of white ermine on his head, surmounted with an immense pearl set in a gold ornament representing nine dragons, and a necklace of one hundred and eight precious pearls round his neck, issued from the Hall of Abstinence at the appointed hour, riding in a summer sedan chair, borne by eight men, entered the Temple and reached the Left Gate of Prayers for the Year through the west gate of the brick wall of the Temple.

Here alighting he walked into the Chamber of Prayers, and the curtain and altar of the Prayers of Imperial Heaven, and his own august ancestors. The animal victims and the sacrificial vessels of various sorts were here already laid out in the prescribed order.

The Reader of Prayers knelt in front of His Majesty holding up the prayer scroll in both hands, and reverently recited the prayer. As it was still dark inside the building, another official of the Court of Sacrifice knelt beside him with a candle, to throw a clear light on the words of the prayer. When the prayer had been read, the Emperor made three kowtows and nine *kowtows* and rose again to his feet. The incense-bearer brought the incense, the wine-pourer brought the wine, the silk-bearer the silk, and the official with the cushion spread it out on the floor. The Master of the Ceremonies ushered His Majesty to his place. The Emperor knelt thrice and kowtowed nine times, and when he rose again the musicians played three antique airs.

The paper sycee and the offerings of food from the carcasses of the animal victims were held up and presented as prescribed by ancient forms. Officers of the Board of Ceremonies (Li Pu), of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, and of the Court of Imperial Entertainments (or Banqueting Court) holding respectfully in both hands the prayer scroll, the silk prayer scrolls, and the incense case, advanced to the great incense-burner and solemnly burned all the sacrificial vessels. The Chief of the Court of Sacrificial Worship knelt and announced to the Emperor that the ceremony was finished.

His Majesty ascending the summer sedan chair, returned to his Chamber in the Hall of Abstinence to change his attire and have some repose. Then getting into his palanquin again he was carried through the Inner and Outer Gates of the Temple, the State Musicians performing an ancient melody. The cortege, in the same order as before, passed through the Cheng Yang Gate, and the Emperor burned incense in the Buddhist Temple and the Temple of K'wan Ti, the god of war. Taoist priests in full attire knelt to receive him at the left of the entrance. When this ceremony was finished, the Emperor passed through the Tai Tsung Gate, the music ceasing as the bell tolled out from over the Mid-day Gate. Passing through the Tien Ngan Gate, the Tuan Gate, the Mid-day and the Tai Hwo Gates, and the K'ien T'ing Gate, he returned to his Palace in Peking, and the procession dispersed.

The Emperor entered the Palace, paid his respects to the aged Empress, and went to his Cabinet. The knowledge that our Emperor thus worships the gods and reveres his ancestors so devoutly, and prays for the people so that they may be fed and clothed, and that they may have all over the land, must surely fill us with loyalty and admiration of his august person.

Abridged from the *Shin Pao* in N. C. Daily News.

### AMOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Hamilton's Musical Bouquet and Comedy Company arrived here from your port last Saturday and have since given two entertainments at the Club Theatre to pretty fair audiences and with considerable success. The Company quickly got on terms with the audience, especially Miss Magpie, who soon became a popular favorite. It is Mr. Hamilton's intention to give two more performances, one to-night and another on Saturday, in addition to what is a novelty in Amoy, a smoking concert for gentlemen, which will take place to-morrow and ought to prove a success.

Mr. R. Home Cook, the popular agent at this port of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, leaves here to-day by the Douglas Co's steamer *Italian*, accompanied by Mrs. Cook and family, for a well deserved holiday. Mr. J. Broadbent assumes charge of the Bank's agency.

Apologies of the *Italian*, that has been detained outside since Saturday, doubtless owing to heavy fog. Fears were beginning to be entertained that she had met with some accident, and it was quite a relief when she was signalled early this morning.

### FORMOSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Tamsui, 13th March, 1888. After nearly six weeks rain and strong easterly gales, which made it so cold and uncomfortable as to necessitate fires daily, the month of March has brought with it beautifully fine, spring weather, but it has come too early to lead us to expect a continuation of it, for we are almost certain to have more cold weather with rain before we can say that summer has commenced in reality. On the 10th instant the overland line between here and Tai-wan-loo was completed. The line connects the line with the telegraph station here. On the 11th the steamer *Formosa* arrived from Hongkong and Amoy. She brought up Mr. Bourne, who will act as H.B.M.'s Consul in place of Mr. Giles, who with his family, is going home on leave of absence. Mr. J. G. Liddell, of the Amoy Dock Company, has been over here for some time. He has some transactions with the Governor of Formosa, for whom he is at present building the hull of a dredger for the deepening of Kelung harbour, the machinery for which was brought here by the *Formosa*, and ordered through Messrs. Russell & Co. The contract stipulates that the

dredger shall be finished within two months, and it is to be delivered here.

The telegraph steamer *Foo Chau*, with the *Foo Poo* and *Wai Ting*, is at present engaged bringing railway material from the two sailing vessels discharging at Kelung.

March 20th. The telegraph cable between here and Foochow was found to be interrupted on the 14th inst. A break was located about eighteen miles from this place. The *Foo Chau*, which was loading rails at Kelung, received telegraphic orders at once from His Excellency the Governor to take on board Mr. Hansen, who is in charge of the telegraph department here and at Tai Pak-fu, and to proceed to sea with him and repair the cable. She has been out several times, but has failed to accomplish the repairs, as the sea was too boisterous. For several days there has been a very strong gale blowing, but as soon as the weather moderates (and it looks as if it were clearing up), she will go out again to repair the break.

On the 16th inst. a sailor belonging to the sailing vessel *Marabout*, which is discharging rails at Kelung, died here in the native hospital, from injuries received whilst fighting on board his ship. It appears that considerable ill-feeling has existed between the crew and the officers from the commencement of the voyage. During a scrimmage between the second mate and some of the crew, when knives and belaying pins were freely used, the deceased either fell, or was pushed down the hold. He received some very severe cuts on the head, from the effects of which he died four days after. Three of the crew are here in the British Consulate Jail. The second mate, after the inquest held at the hospital, is investigated at the Consulate, which is to take place soon. All the crew refuse to go to sea in the vessel unless the former mate and mate are discharged. The new British Consul has this unpleasant affair on his hands as soon as he arrives, which cannot be very pleasant. The second mate is charged with manslaughter, I believe, and this quiet little place is more excited than it has been since the French fleet paid us a visit. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

### Intimations.

### INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-GHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
AND  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11. Praya Central,  
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

### SOLE AGENTS

for

### RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKDEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S

STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [85]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audenard's Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND STYLOGLASSES. No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [61]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIST of Subscribers to the TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1. "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.  
2. Manson, Dr. P., M.D.  
3. Cantile, Dr. J.  
4. Hartigan, Dr. Wm.  
5. Manson, Dr. P., M.D., (Peak).  
6. Vernon, J. V. V.  
7. Cantile, Dr. J.  
8. Pucsek, L.  
9. Arnold, Karlberg & Co.  
10. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.  
11. Chater and Vernon.  
12. Judd, Wm., (Woodlands).  
13. "Daily Press."  
14. Russell & Co.  
15. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
16. Great Northern Telegraph Co.  
17. Central Police Station.  
18. Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd.  
19. Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
20. Butterfield and Swire.  
21. P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.  
22. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
23. "China Mail."  
24. Jordan, Dr. G. P.  
25. Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.  
26. Aberdeen Dock.  
27. Alcock Memorial Hospital.  
28. Holliday, Wise & Co.  
29. McEwen, A. F.  
30. Kau Lung Tai, merchant, Jervois Street.  
31. Glubb, Livingston & Co.  
32. The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.  
33. Shing Kee, Merchant, Mercer Street.  
34. Victoria Dispensary.  
35. Cruickshank, Wm.  
36. Lai Chee, Merchant, Manham Street.  
37. Ali Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.  
38. Just, H. Z.  
39. Linstead & Davis.  
40. Foster, F. T. P.  
41. The Borneo Co., Ltd.  
42. Adamson, Heli & Co.  
43. Dodwell, F.  
44. Dr. G. P. Pedder's Street.  
45. Government House.  
46. Hughes & Ezra.  
47. Bellios & Co.  
48. Bellios, E. R., Cairns Road.  
49. Do. Victoria Peak.  
50. Carlowitz & Co.  
51. The Imports and Exports Office.  
Subscription to Exchange \$80 per Annum. Agent, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1888. [850]

### FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT,

CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE,

ROCKS, BURGUNDY,

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES,

SCALES, BICYCLES, AND TRICYCLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

PIANOS, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 10th December, 1887. [71]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWNS

CANVAS.

APPOINTED, KARBERG & Co

Hongkong, 10th June, 1887. [1603]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,

EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to

undertake every description of

ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING

WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most

reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [141]

### Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted

a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [153]

### Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$333,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$750,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEY SING, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 2, E. A. PRAYA WEST







THE EUROPEAN RESERVATION  
ORDINANCE.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WOODYEAR'S Circus, according to the *Bangkok Times*, is doing excellent business at that port. From Bangkok the Circus will proceed to Saigon and thence will doubtless find its way to Hong Kong and Shanghai.

We take the following from Messrs. W. & C.A.'s Shanghai *Freight Market Report* of March 25th: "The *Freight Market* during the past fortnight has been very quiet in the absence of disengaged steam tonnage, and we have no charters to report in consequence. Tonnage still wanted for the Nagasaki coal trade at increased rates, and there is also a large demand for steamers for the Newchwang-Swallow. The British ship *Tolantia*, 1,593 tons registered, the only disengaged vessel in port, is chartered to the Nagasaki coal trade by Messrs. Guthrie & Co. for the purpose of conveying coal to the Gulf of Swatow. Quotations are:—Swallow to Swatow, 28. Mts. cents per steamer, demand; Chusio to Swatow, 26. Mts. cents per ton of coal; demand; Nagasaki to Shanghai, 25. Mts. cents per ton of coal; demand; for steamers of 500 to 600 tons, for sailing vessels, demand."

THE Governor of Honan reports in the *Peking Gazette* of March 6th the recent death of Y. Kuei-lang, General of the Nan-yang Brigade. The late General was a native of Hubei and entered the army as a private soldier in the year 1851. An intrepid and energetic man, he fought with much distinction through some of the Taiping Rebellion, serving in many campaigns in Hubei, Anhui, Kiangsu, and Chekiang. When promoted, entrusted with the command of troops, proved himself a good disciplinarian, cool and collected in the moment of danger. At Lo-ping in Kiangsi he was attacked by a vastly superior force and was only saved from destruction by the brilliant courage he displayed. Though shot through the foot, he charged the enemy on horseback and completely routed them. When peace was established, appointed Brigadier-General at Fushing in Fukien, afterwards General of the 5th military division, Ch'ü-chau in Chekiang. He was then ordered to raise a regiment in his native province of Honan and join the army of Tso Tsung-tang in Kangsu. He thus took part in the campaign against the Mohammedans, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1879 he was made Brigadier-General at Nan-yang in Hubei and did good service by the ease he showed in repressing banditry. Lately he was promoted to the high special grade of the 2nd rank, 1st class, and he patrolled the coast of the Yellow Sea at the head of a troop of horse. While on the march he caught cold, and an old ailment broke out afresh. He returned to his quarters and put himself under medical treatment but the treatment was of no avail, and he died in January last. The memorialist requests His Majesty will be pleased to bestow a substantial mark of his favour on the deceased officer, of which request the Emperor's pleasure will be the approval.

A CORRESPONDENT of our Foochow contemporary gives the following account of a recent visit paid to the Governor-General's new College Canton.—It is situated a little way beyond the suburbs to the northwest of the city, in the midst of rice fields.—A beautiful brick wall, a granite balustrade, and a wide gravelled path, a square of about one thousand feet frontage each, and over eight hundred feet from east to west. A central series of spacious open courts, and side colonnades extend front to back. The buildings are all of substantial character, walls of hard granite on granite foundations, and with massive wood columns, placed on neatly cut bases, supporting the high temple like roof. The design is very much after the pattern of Confucian temples found in all large cities, the east and on the west, with this difference, that the buildings, with the suites of rooms in each building, A colonnade and porch front, with doorways and broad glass windows opening to each front room, and with open work veranicles in the rear or bed-rooms. The open courts separate one series of rooms from the others. Two hundred suites of rooms are provided, intended for one student each; 150 students from Kwang-tung, and 50 from the Kwang-si province. Various other buildings for boarding halls, teachers' residences, gardens, are all rapidly approaching completion, and are then held under construction. It is a very fine work in itself. It is the most marvellous work in China, it is remembered that it is only six or eight months ago since the ground was first broken for this work. It is encouraging to see signs of vitality and activity in modern China. While this work is going towards completion at a cost of some 250,000 taels, we are told by its managers that this is but a part of the Viceroy's scheme for promoting education, and that at Whampoa 100,000 taels are to be opened, and that the Chinese Mathematics and natural sciences schools at Shanghai, and the Chinese mathematics and natural sciences schools at Peking, will be the first to receive of these evidences of new life in old

SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION

(Before Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Chief Justice.)

March 29th, 1888.

His lordship said:—In this suit the plaintiff Company seek to recover \$511.54 as damages sustained by the defendant, who describes himself as a chemist and druggist, for shipping on board the steamer *Formosa*, a parcel containing "choking" gas, a dangerous and "choking" nature, without having previously declared the contents, whereby an explosion occurred and caused not only injuries to some of the crew but some damage to the ship and the goods laden on board. The facts of the case are as follows:—on the 24th December last, in consequence of a letter received from Swatow asking for "the necessary ingredients to make one green, one red, one yellow and one blue light," the defendant having made up the ingredients, sends to Messrs Douglas Laiphran & Co., who are the General Managers of the plaintiff Co., the parcel containing them, with the following written request: or memorandum—"Please to, grant, parcel's receipt for parcel herewith. Contents—drugs, value \$5." In answer to this request the defendant received from the receipt, having printed on it in red ink a notice that the receipt was "granted" and the same conditions as contained in Douglas Laiphran & Co's steamers' Bills of Lading. These Bills of Lading contain a clause to the effect that chemicals, liquids or other cargo of a dangerous or damaging nature be shipped without being previously declared and arranged for, any loss or damage to the ship, cargo or to any person or interest, whatever, should fall on the shipper, consignees, or owners of such parcels. The parcel which was shipped on the steamer *Formosa*, for Swatow, in a glass with care, and without declaration of its contents was made out in such a manner that the words "drugs" implied

[illegible]



Residents Office  
Kuching, Sarawak 1st January, 1888. [102]

**HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD WANCHAI.**

**REGON TINE SPARS AND LUMBER**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
W. L. MALLERY  
Proprietor.

Keon-choo-ah (phonetic)  
1888.

**SENG CHAY & SONS, PHARMACEUTICALS**







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In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &amp;c.

A LAINES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

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THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," FEEDER'S HILL, HONGKONG. Home-land 16th January 1888.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day previous to the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 11.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

DEATH. At Hiko, Japan, on the 2nd April, A. H. C. HASELWOOD, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. [372]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

TELEGRAMS. (Ruled.)

FRENCH POLITICS. LONDON, April 2nd.

MM. Freycinet and Goblet will co-operate with M. Floquet in forming a new Cabinet.

The Royalists, Radicals, and Bonapartists have coalesced against M. Tirard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Dardanus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon, and is due on the 10th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is building branch lines across the territory of Maine, having secured a franchise from the State under another name. The New York *Sun* calls upon the American Government to unmanly suppress this invasion of United States territory.

The *China Mail's* Macao correspondent is of opinion that if the outsiders of the houses in the Holy City were white-washed their insides would present a far better appearance than they actually do. This is a discovery of the importance of which requires serious consideration. We await with feverish impatience for a few more of this correspondent's wonderful discoveries.

The sum of \$18, for the benefit of a depleted Treasury, was to-day paid over by no fewer than nine citizens of the "model colony" of Victoria.

Mr. Woodhouse, the presiding magistrate at the Police Court, found the defaulters guilty of hanging out from their windows, wet and dripping clothing stretched upon poles, to the inconvenience of their fellow citizens.

Volapuk has reached Tonquin. The *Courrier d'Haiphong* in acknowledging receipt of a copy of Mr. Van Aalst's Grammar, says that the Volapuk character is trying to invade the Far East.

We would recommend the universal tongue to the denizens of Macao. As there is practically no language in vogue in the Holy City, but merely a conglomeration of utterances which can be traced to no tongue, living or dead, Volapuk would prove an excellent substitute.

THAT whales are fond of following in the wake of ships, particularly of screw steamers, was instanced the other day when the *Soochow* was running south of St. John's Island.

Mr. Rolin states that he saw an immense Jonah swallower sporting at the stern of his vessel, with half of his side above in, probably from a blow of the propeller. The next day when the *Soochow* was in the Straits of Malacca, the same whale was observed again, and identified by the indent in his side.

We are now asked to believe that the great Napoleon was a German. M. Peyre, in his new book, "Napoleon I et son Temps," proves by documentary evidence to his own satisfaction that the great Frenchman was in origin a German.

The Cadollingers, a German family in Genoa, became members of the "good party" (*Buona Paria*) in Ghibelline times, and finally settled in Corsica, where they adopted the party nickname as their surname, and the first Napoleon was one of them.

A COMPANY has lately been formed in Peru for the purpose of searching for and working the old Inca gold mines, and also to open up old cemeteries, where it is believed millions of dollars are buried.

At the Supreme Court, in Original Jurisdiction to-day, before Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. J. J. Francis Q. C., instructed by Mr. W. Wotton, appeared on behalf of the defendant in the suit Yung Cheuk Hin and others v. Ku Hung Tak, and moved for leave to appeal against the judgment delivered by Mr. Leach in favor of plaintiffs, on the 28th March. Mr. Francis having submitted to the Court that a legal point was involved in the receiving and accepting of the coal supplied by plaintiffs to defendant, and that the latter was in a position to prove that he had not accepted the article supplied to him, their Lordships granted leave to appeal.

The *N. C. Daily News* has been averaging up the time which the Canadian Pacific steamers occupy in crossing the ocean between Vancouver and Yokohama, and vice versa. From a list of voyages, says the *News*, made by the Canadian Pacific steamers, we find that the average of ten voyages from Yokohama to Vancouver has been 14 2-5ths days, the longest passage being 17 days, and the shortest 13. Taking ten voyages from Vancouver to Yokohama, the average voyage has been 18 3-10ths days, and the shortest 16, and the longest 22 days. In all these cases the steamers called at Victoria, B.C. which is 8 hours nearer to Japan, but whether the time was reckoned from the latter place or from Vancouver is not known. We believe in some cases it has been, and in others it has not.

TWENTY-TWO of the spitting heathen who were run into the stronghold of Wyndham Street, by Inspector Swanson, for the unlawful offence of gambling on the 24th March last and who were defended by Mr. Wotton, who has been watching over their interests from the first, were this morning sentenced by Mr. Woodhouse to the following fines or terms of imprisonment, as they may please to elect. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prisoners to pay \$100, or in default three months; the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th to hand over to the treasury accounts \$2, or three weeks; and the remainder of the unhappy gentlemen the more modest sum of \$10 with the alternative of fourteen days employed in picking oakum or in some other equally wholesome labour. The implements of sport to be confiscated to the Crown. The martyrs, one and all, elected for prison, in preference to handing out dollars.

THE reports which have been circulating in town regarding the loss of the steamer *Sikh*, outward bound to China, are confirmed by a telegram from the owners in London, that the ship is lost, but nothing further as to the cause or the place of wreck is known. The message left London on 31st ult. We are informed the *Sikh* left Glasgow on February 20th, and Liverpool on 29th, and that she passed Suez Canal on March 16th. As the telegram did not leave London till 15 days after this, it is probable the steamer had got as far as the islands at the south end of the Red Sea when she came to grief, for in that vicinity the dangers to navigation are somewhat exceptional, and the lighting of the islands and coast is bad. The *Sikh* was registered at 1510 tons, and had on board a valuable cargo for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

We reported some time ago that at a reception at the Vatican the Pope had stated that he had heard from Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, that the New South Wales Government had offered land to the extent of three hundred acres to any missionaries who would undertake the civilization of the natives in the interior of the colony, and that His Holiness had requested the Propaganda to furnish missionaries at once, lest they should be anticipated by Protestants. We now read that the Propaganda has been actively engaged in trying to enlist the services of those who occasionally come forward from the ranks of the Irish Trappists, to proceed to New South Wales. The Roman Propaganda is also working industriously to develop the missions, in conformity with arrangements come to between Monsignor Jacobini and the societies for the propagation of the Roman Catholicism in upper India and Northern China.

A FIRE of a rather important character broke out last night about 7.30 at No. 157, Queen's Road West. It is only a few months since the whole of these premises were burned down, and to the eastward a range of new buildings are at present being constructed as the result of another of the many recent conflagrations to which this part of the town has been a conspicuous victim. The tenement in which last night's blaze appears to have broken out, was a substantial looking house, as are most of the buildings in the vicinity, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery. The ground floors of these tenements are occupied as shops, and double the second floors are extensively used for storing goods, most of which are generally of a highly inflammable character. Such, at all events, would seem to have been the case last night, as after the flames once got a fair hold it was quickly evident that nothing could save them. The Government and Volunteer Brigades were quickly on the spot, and poured into the burning houses a goodly supply of water, but it required considerably upwards of an hour's hard work before the flames subsided to the usual mass of smouldering timbers and other debris. Towards the close of the proceedings a Hospital coolie, who had been engaged in directing a stream of water from the top of the surrounding houses, missed his footing, and fell through a hole in the roof to the ground, striking his head during the descent against some projection and inflicting a wound so serious as to make it doubtful that the unfortunate man can recover. Five houses in all were destroyed, one which contained a fire cracker and other combustible material causing a tremendous explosion which blew out the front of the house. Fortunately, beyond the Hospital coolie, nobody was hurt.

We hear that owing to the Chinese celebrations in connection with ancestral worship, a great number of passengers have been running to and from Canton by both the morning and the night boats.

A GERMAN chemist has perfected an invention with which he hopes to revolutionize modern warfare. The invention is an anesthetic bullet made of brittle substance, which breaks as soon as it comes in contact with the object aimed at. The hollow bullet is filled with a powerful anesthetic, capable of producing complete insensibility for a period of twelve hours. At the end of that time the soldier hit by one of these missiles revives, practically unharmed. Meanwhile, however, according to the new theory of warfare, he has been packed into an ambulance and carried off a prisoner. It would seem that, should this method prove effective in practice, great battles might be opened by the explosion of a single large bomb of the anesthetic, between the ranks, and really fought out by the ambulance trains. The chief advantage of the system is that one who fought and swooned away, would be fit to fight another day.

It has long been a standing joke amongst American shipowners and their skippers that on the latter taking the vessel away from her port of registry he might possibly forget to bring her back, or in other words, might actually sell her to the highest foreign bidder, or else change her name, and go on trading with her on his own account in some southern or eastern sea. That such a case of audacious robbery was ever perpetrated in those days before the mail steamer and the electric telegraph had bound the earth with a girdle of daily communication, is possible enough, however doubtful some of the many yarns may be which describe such nefarious transactions; but a recent case reported in the Yokohama papers, to the effect that the mate of an American schooner had actually run away with the vessel during the temporary absence on shore of the Captain and owner, would appear to be well founded. It is not often, says a Yokohama contemporary, that we have to report a case of piracy in these waters, on the part of foreigners, but it appears certain that such a recently occurred on board of the American schooner *Nereid*, which sailed from Yokohama on a voyage to Guam about the 1st January under the command of Mr. Charles Johnson. She was kept several days in the bay, owing to troubles about her crew and in regard to a leak, but ultimately got away all right and arrived at her destination about the latter end of January. At Guam the *Nereid* replenished her supply of water and stores, but when all ready to sail for Yap, the captain being ashore to clear the vessel, the mate, Forbes, ran away with her. Two of the crew who had offered some opposition, or whom he was afraid to trust, were driven overboard. It is said the captain, now a poorer if a wiser man, is on his way back to Yokohama, to which place he has sent a communication of the robbery to the United States Consul. The circumstances having been reported to Captain Glass of the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, that officer has taken measures to secure the capture of the *Nereid*, and her present piratical skipper, in some of the ports or islands of the Pacific, where this bold buccaner may probably be found, if not endowed with more than ordinary cunning.

THE performance of the 58th Lily Minstrels at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday night, was about the best all round entertainment yet given by this talented combination. There was a large and enthusiastic audience in the body of the Theatre, but no doubt Passion Week prevented many dress circle habitués from being present. The opening chorus, "The Ohio," was well sung by the Company, and then Mr. J. Andrews sang "Call me back again" with a considerable amount of feeling and was warmly applauded. "Saucy Betsy Gay" showed Mr. C. A. Phillpott to be a capital comic vocalist as well as a popular favorite. Mr. E. J. Mills rendered "Merry Hens" in good style, after which Mr. F. C. Hutchby, in a very pleasing manner, sang a sentimental ballad entitled "I'll tell you what the breezes say." One of the events of the programme was Mr. W. H. Greaves' original comic ditty (written and composed by himself), "You ought to see old Dinah laugh." This is a full flavored, fine old article of the genuine Mohawk stamp, and ably rendered by Mr. Greaves, it was applauded to the echo. Mr. C. Hough sang in sweet tones about his "Old Southern home," and then Mr. P. Baxter, alluding to a certain angel of the opposite sex, told us how, after some consideration, "She thought she might as well." Another chorus ("Adieu") by the company, concluded the first half of the programme. After the customary spell for a "refresher," Messrs. Phillpott and Greaves appeared in a comic ditty which fairly brought down the house. Mr. Walsh's exhibition of variety step dancing showed that gentleman to be a most accomplished artist in this particular line, and he was loudly and deservedly applauded. Mr. Andrews' comic ditty "All very fine and large" was scarcely so meritorious as his former effort, and Mr. Mills was only moderately successful in the nautical song "Nancy." A flattering reception was accorded Mr. W. H. Greaves for a tasteful rendering of "Harbour Lights," and then Messrs. Andrews and Walsh as "The retired Gaffers" were greeted with roars of laughter. There was very little fault to find with Mr. Deegan's "Tom Rattlin," and Mr. Hutchby evidenced in his amusing "Thi tididly hi" that he is actually at home in comic and sentimental business. Mr. C. Hough was vociferously cheered for his effective ballad "Brother's fainting at the door," and a lengthy programme terminated with the comic finale "The christening of the little Nigs." The Band of the 58th Regiment was in attendance, and under Mr. Moran's skilled guidance contributed in no small degree to the success of a most enjoyable entertainment. The Lily's, by special request, will repeat their performance on Friday next. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Kell & Walker's.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 31st, are:—Europeans 142, Chinese 1,042; total, 1,184.

TO-DAY at the Police Court, Mr. Woodhouse sentenced the following prisoners to six months imprisonment with hard labour. A coolie aged 17 for stealing 1,000 cash from a boatman; two unemployed servants convicted of robbing a married woman of her gold bangles; and a coolie, aged 32, for stealing the silver earrings from another married woman.

"JUDGE," said the juror with the high forehead upon whom the hopes of the prosecution for a righteous verdict had chiefly depended, "the lawyers here quit talkin' now, an' afore we take a vote on this thing amongst ourselves I would be much obliged if you would tell me what all this durn fuss is about, anyhow."

MR. WOODHOUSE this morning fined four boarding-house runners \$15 each for unlawfully boarding a steamer while she was underway and approaching the Kowloon jetties, and with the additional offence of resisting lawful apprehension, on the 3rd inst. Police Sergeant James Harkin said such men were a great nuisance, and made such a great noise amongst the coolie passengers in fighting and quarrelling about customers and who should have who, that the officers could not hear orders from the bridge. The steamer *Apollonia* had run into and damaged a cargo boat on that account.

THE Island of Kebao, which was lately ceded by the French Government to Monsieur Dupuis in compensation for the losses he sustained in 1872 in Tonquin, is said to contain a surface of 23,000 hectares, or 46,000 acres, covering abundant layers of coal. Kebao, says the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, is part of the carboniferous soil reaching from Paklung to Lang-son. Coal is found everywhere on the island; the waterfalls, in tearing up the ground, lay bare extensive veins. Coal appears in many places on the surface of the ground, and being constantly washed by the waters, presents a most brilliant appearance. The superficial layers are very brittle, but at a certain depth the substance is said to be very compact and equal to the best descriptions of coal. A special engineer is to survey the whole ground, after which a Company will be formed to work the deposits.

THE Fire Brigade Inspection will be made to-morrow on the Cricket Ground and will commence at 10.30 a.m. continuing till about 1 p.m., when there will be an interval till 4 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will arrive on the ground at the back of the City Hall about four o'clock, when the Govt. and Volunteer Brigades will be drawn up to receive him, after which will take place the events already enumerated in a previous issue of this paper, all of which will come off at the back of the City Hall. While the competition and the sports are proceeding the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment, by kind permission of Lieut. Col. Anderson and the officers, will play a selection of airs. Chairs will be placed for ladies in an advantageous position at the back of the City Hall and near the Cricket Ground wall, but otherwise there will be no arrangements specially made for the seating of spectators. The competitive events are limited to members of the Government Fire Brigade, the Volunteers, from one cause and another not being able to take part in these interesting and valuable demonstrations for the putting out of fire. The working of the hoses, coupling and detaching lengths, a hand pump race for Indians, and three others for Europeans, dressed in their uniform and carrying their pumps and other appurtenances, will come off before one o'clock. After four o'clock the other events will be carried out, but there will be no "tug of war" as at first arranged.

THE Government inspectors of steamers in the United States would appear to have no security in the responsible positions they occupy. According to a New York contemporary, an inspector of the hull of a steamboat is obliged to report when and where she was built, material, tons of burden, staterooms, berths, passengers, allowed, number of officers and crew, life preservers, hose, fire pumps, whether stoves are securely fastened to deck, wire tiller ropes and bell pulls, signal tubes, oars and life lines, fire buckets, water barrels and tanks, axes, permanent stairways, watchmen, whether she has three watertight bulkheads and two copies of steamboat laws, name in six inch letters on side of pilot house, signal lights, location of steam whistles, number and kind of auxiliary life-saving appliances, pilots' rules, certificate and officers' license framed under glass, and that timbers were bored at the time of examination. The boiler inspector reports the number of engines, pressure, diameter of cylinder and stroke of piston; number, length, diameter and material of boilers, and when and by whom made; steam pressure allowed, number, and dimensions of safety valves and adjustment of weight, gauge cock, low water gauges, fusible plugs; locked up safety valves; thickness, tensile, and ductility of boilers; number, diameter and thickness of flues and tubes; longitudinal seams; riveted bolts; spark arresters; hydratically pressure applied; steam pipe connections; number of flues; scaling pumps; means of discharging sediment from boiler; distance between boiler and smokestack and woodwork, and protection of woodwork.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, when there were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Macartney), Mr. J. Russell, Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. J. O'Malley, Attorney-General, Mr. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer, Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. J. Price, Surveyor-General, Messrs. P. Ryrie, A. D. McGeach, C. P. Claver, J. Bell, and Wong Shing (unofficial members).

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved the table of estimated revenue for the year 1888.

The Colonies of Her Majesty's receipt of an address sent her by the Chinese community of Hongkong, on the occasion of her Jubilee.

The Clerk of Council read the following recommendations by H. E. the Governor to the Council:—To vote the sum of \$270 as an allowance for 9 months' quarters to the head gardener; to revoke the sum of \$25,000, to be paid to the Jubilee Committee as the Government's contribution towards the festivities; to vote \$770 for some alterations in the Harbour Office, and \$300 towards the enlargement of a Government school.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, these items were referred to the Finance Committee.

His Excellency remarked that the consideration of the Bill for the registration of Imports and Exports would be abandoned for the present owing to strong representations he had received from the Chinese community and to the expression of public opinion on the matter evinced at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 9th ult. As regarded the representation made by the Chinese, he was struck by some peculiar theories on political economy advanced by the opposers of the bill; it was stated that this Colony's prosperity was in direct proportion to its exports, and in an inverse ratio to its imports, a paradoxical doctrine long ago exploded. He deplored the opposition raised against the Bill by the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, but he thought it his duty to give way to the general wishes of the community and to withdraw the Bill from the Council's consideration.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the reservation of a European district in the City of Victoria." Having already indicated the scope of this ordinance, he refrained from alluding to it again. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into committee on this Bill.

His Excellency proposed that Section 2 of this Bill be left for consideration after all the other Sections had been read and discussed, as he anticipated some discussion on the subject.

The Surveyor General remarked that it would be desirable to exempt the troops from the action of Clause 5 of this Ordinance.

The Attorney General moved an amendment to Section 7, to the effect that should a necessary arise for varying the district delimited by the Ordinance for the residence of Europeans, the matter may be submitted to the Council in the form of a resolution, to be approved or rejected as the case may be, without having to resort to another Bill. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the amendment was carried out.

Mr. Ryrie proposed that the consideration of Clause 8 should be postponed till the next meeting, and His Excellency having approved of this motion, the discussion on this Clause was postponed till next week.

The Council was in Committee on the Rating Ordinance of 1888, when our report left.

## OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON CHINESE PHILOSOPHY.

(By CHALONER ALABASTER.)

## THE LUN-YU.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## Section I.

Tz'u asking what are the duties of a Ruler, Confucius said—To lead his people and to labour for their weal.

Tz'u saying what more, he said—To never weary.

"The true ruler lives but for his people, not for himself."

When Chung-hung was appointed Governor by the O'Keefe, he asked Confucius what he was to do. Confucius replied—Look to your officers, pass over slight shortcomings, and push on the good and able. Chung-hung saying—how am I to know who the good and able are? he said—Promote those you know to be so; the world will look after the others.

"Promotion should only be for merit."

Tz'u telling him the Lord of Lu was waiting for his arrival to reform the State, and asking what would be his first care, he said—To give things their proper names.

Tz'u replied—Is that the first thing? surely you err; what greater to give things their proper names? which Confucius retorted—What a clown you are; the perfect man observes a becoming reserve about what he does not know. If things are not called by their proper names the Prince's charges do not hit the mark; things are not done; the Ritual and Services are not maintained; the laws apply no longer, and the people know not what to do. When the perfect man gives a name to anything, he does so with a view to its being preached, and what he preaches is for practical purposes. There is no uncertainty as to the meaning of what the perfect man says.

In Confucius' day, as now, the want was Truth.

Fan-ch'ih asking the sage to instruct him in agriculture, Confucius replied—You had better ask an old farmer, and on his then asking him to give him lessons in horticulture, he said—You had better ask a gardener. When Fan-ch'ih had gone Confucius broke out—What a contemptible creature he is! When the ruler devotes himself to laying down just principles, the people will cheerfully obey. When the ruler devotes himself to the promotion of his interests, his subjects will be delighted with his rule. If he do this, his subjects will flock to him from all quarters of the globe with their families and their belongings with them. What needs a ruler to know a farmer's trade?

"The ruler's business is to see his subjects have liberty to carry on their work, not to do it for them."

If a man knows all the Psalms by heart, his wide knowledge is of little worth; if called on to rule he cannot carry out his lessons; or if sent on a service he will prove unable to fulfil it. The object of learning is simply to increase your power of doing good.

When the ruler does what is right, things go on rightly without need of special ordinances; but if he keep not straight, things will not be conducted rightly; whatever rules he may lay down will be of no use.

As you cannot compel, the only course is to persuade them.

Li and Wang are like two brothers. Li and Wang like two brothers. Li and Wang like two brothers. Li and Wang like two brothers.

Two States which rose and fell together. Two States which rose and fell together. Two States which rose and fell together. Two States which rose and fell together.

Confucius speaking of time, the son of the Duke of Wei said he built up his estate well. When he commenced life, he said—Let us begin with the present. When he had made some work, he said—Let us begin with the present.

Section IV.

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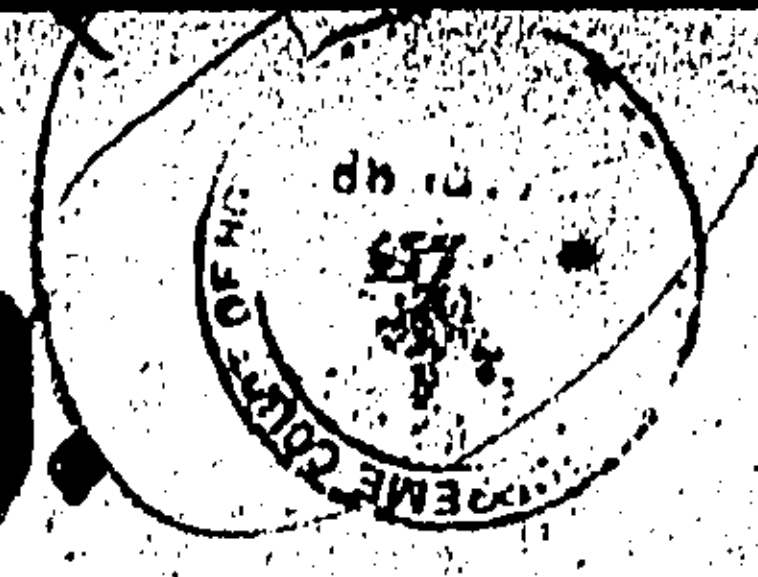
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# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 1894.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THE ARCADE, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION in Liquidation, or the BALANCE of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
W. G. BROADIE, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq.  
HON. A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
L. PUESNECKER, Esq.  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DEPOSITS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

## RULES

OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
  - 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
  - 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per Cent. per annum interest.
  - 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
  - 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
  - 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
  - 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

## NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, PRINCE CENTRAL, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Under-Secretary, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ROSE & CO.

ARE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS in Wool, GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGOLA, MERINO and SILK UNDER SHIRTS, GENT'S WHITE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES, ELDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS, ST. JAMES'S RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.

Also, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs, GLASTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.

17 & 19, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [40]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

WORKS OF UTILITY AND REFERENCE.  
SEATON'S Manual of Marine Engineering.  
Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.  
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.  
Gannet's Physics. Men of the Time—latest edition.  
Men of the Time, companion volume to Men of the Time, containing biographies of distinguished men who have died during the Victorian Era.  
Colley's Hand Book of Practical Telegraphy.  
Cassell's Manual of Surgery.  
Lecy's Wrinkles in Practical Navigation.  
Gordon's Electricity and Magnetism.  
Bryant and Stratton's Interest Tables, from one dollar to one hundred thousand dollars, and from one day to 4 years, at 7.5 and 1 per Cent.  
Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance.  
Beard and Rockwell's Medical and Surgical Electricity.  
Thomson's Gardener's Assistant.  
Beeton's Book of Garden Management.  
Lowndes's Law of General Average, 1858 Edition.  
Johnston's General Gazetteer.  
Tudhuter and Pearson's History of the Elasticity and Strength of Materials.  
Phillips's and Banermann's Elements of Metallurgy.  
The A. B. C. Code; an enlargement of the A. B. C. Code.  
Hopkin's Average and Arbitration.  
Arnold's Law of Marine Insurance.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.  
TALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.  
Tweed and other Soft Felt Hats.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR: APENRADE ACTIEN BRAUEREI, APENRADE BEER, in Quarts and Pints. BERGENDORF VEREINS BRAUEREI, BERGENDORF BEER in Quarts and Pints. BREWERY "BAYARIA" MUNICH. HACKERBRAU in Quarts and Pints.

FRIEDRICH KROTE'S COGNAC. Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Moselle Mousseux, Laubenhelm, Geisenheimer, Rautenthaler, Josephshof, Berncastler Doctor, &c.

Now on view for the first time imported to this Colony: With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., Queen's Road, 14. [27]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

FAIRY LAMPS. FAIRY LAMP CANDLES. NEW TABLE DECORATIONS. FLOWER BASKETS & VASES. NEW GLASSWARE.

CONSISTING OF: 1 doz. Liqueurs. 1 doz. Soda Tumblers. 1 doz. Sherry. 1 doz. Champagne do. 1 doz. Ports. 1 doz. Finger Glasses. 1 doz. Claret. 2 only Quant Decanters. 1 pt. Tumblers. 1 doz. Claret.

For \$40.00.

Lane Crawford & Co.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Toilet Table Sets, and Crockery of all kinds.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SEATON'S Marine Engineering. Hutton's "Read's" English, German and French Dictionary. Stonehenge's Rural Sports. On the Dog. Electric Motor, and its application. Ayton's Electricity. Draper's Medical Physics. Kitchner's Manual Psychology. Ornamental Alphabets. New Stock of Meerschaum Pipes. Copying Presses.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [160]

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE DIXWELL FEARON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1888.

DEACON & Co. Canton, 2nd April, 1888. [1364]

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [153]

## Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KAISOW" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 5th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th proximo, will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [1356]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA) THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN" will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 5th April, at DAYLIGHT.

L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 29th March, 1888. [13]

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS: THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR" will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 31st March, 1888. [1357]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN," Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [1362]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, VIA SINGAPORE AND WESTERN ROUTE.

(Taking Cargo at QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship

"MENMUIR," Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [1363]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ZAMBESI" will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 31st March, 1888. [13]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"STURA" Captain Cabaro, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 10 A.M.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st March, 1888. [1355]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and the same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$200.00; To San Francisco and return, \$350.00; To Liverpool, \$325.00; To London, \$300.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per Cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [1360]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN," Allison, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 26th March, 1888. [1341]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"CLAYMORE," Craig, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [1212]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"TITAN," C. H. Allen, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to POSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. [1278]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL," J. F. Rowell, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. [1220]

## Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"DECCAN," Captain P. W. Gase, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 2 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Tea, Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 29th March, 1888. [13]

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th March, 1888.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"SAN PABLO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and the same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$200.00; To San Francisco and return, \$350.00; To Liverpool, \$325.00; To London, \$300.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per Cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [1360]

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA," 3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA" in May.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with the Coast Ports, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria, \$160.00; To San Francisco, \$175.00; To all Common Ports in Canada, \$200.00; To Liverpool, \$300.00; To London, \$305.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th April.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [136]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on or about the 14th April, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$200.00; To San Francisco and return, \$350.00; To Liverpool, \$325.00; To London, \$300.00.

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per Cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 104, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [13]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and the same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$200.00; To San Francisco and return, \$350.00;